

NEWS OF BERLINER AIRSHIP EXCITES WIDESPREAD INTEREST

Successful Test Viewed as Establishment of Aeroplane Theory and Forecast of Practical Results.

BUILT UPON THEORY OF FLIGHT BY BIRDS

Sustains Itself in the Air Until Power Is Exhausted, When It Settles Uninjured. First "Bird" Flight.

The Times announced exclusively yesterday the successful test of an aeroplane, or flying machine, designed and constructed by Emile Berliner, well known to Washington as one of the most distinguished of its resident scientists. The announcement naturally created a pronounced impression.

Attention has been directed so long to the problem of aerial navigation that this statement of a machine which had been constructed and put to the test of a practical trial came like the proverbial thunderclap out of a clear sky. But this general and popular study of aerodynamics had another effect—the details of the Berliner device and the significance of the test were quickly grasped and generally appreciated.

It was particularly noted that without any extra starting device of any sort and with no power not generated by the machine itself the Berliner aeroplane had lifted itself and in steady flight, until its power was exhausted, maintained itself at a height of not more than eight feet from the ground.

Working With a Model. Mr. Berliner's experiments have so far been conducted with a small machine. Its performances have been sufficient, however, to warrant the assumption that its development will enable men to fly through the air with the help of two wings, each five by twelve feet in size, and a small propeller, foot or machine driven.

Mr. Berliner recently designed a small model of a flying machine which, even at this early stage, lifts in flying a weight over one pound for every square foot of horizontal area at a speed estimated at less than twenty miles an hour.

The model is of aluminum and tinplate, with rods of oak and metal tubing for supports and weighs about thirty-four pounds including ballast. The motive power for horizontal propulsion was supplied by two common skyrockets attached horizontally to the rear of the machine, the latter measuring 34½ feet in width by about 7 feet long from tip to tip.

A Successful Test. On August 19 this machine lifted itself from the ground and in perfectly steady flight reached a height of eight feet from the ground; it also maintained itself for fifty feet at an almost even height of three and one-half feet from the ground.

No catapult or throwing device was employed, a mere push by hand only was given in starting.

The main body consists of arches, open below, sloping down in the rear where wide tail ends are attached. The arches in moving forward produce a current of compressed air and at the same time exert a parachute action which helps to support the structure, but the main lifting is done by the inclined and spread-out tail pieces catching the air current.

Wheels are attached to facilitate the obtaining of the initial speed on any fairly smooth surface and they have since been mounted elastically in order to modify sudden shocks should the machine strike against a hard surface.

The Inventor Absent.

The experiments thus far were carried out under Mr. Berliner's directions by his second son, Edgar, a student of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who added useful suggestions while working out the models, and the actual trials were conducted by the latter early in the morning before sunrise on lonely country roads near this city with the assistance of a pupil of the McKinley Manual Training School.

Mr. Berliner, who is away on a vacation, has visited Washington repeatedly during this summer for the purpose of inspecting his son's work, but he will soon return for the season and continue the experiments personally.

Of Bird-Like Construction.

Flying machines, those which fly and such as may fly when properly modified, are usually of two classes—the steerable balloon and the rapidly moving aeroplane. The latter is generally admitted to contain the true principle of the future flyer, embodying as it does some elements of bird construction, and the principal endeavor of experimenters in this line has been to provide a motive power both light and of sufficient propelling force to move a given weight of aeroplanes rapidly forward through the air.

As far back as eighteen years ago Mr. Berliner constructed a full-sized model of a flying machine, which, however, was not successful, and nearly thirty years ago, in a communication to the "Scientific American," he proposed the very principle of propulsion for flying machine—a stream of compressed air or gas—which he is using in his present experiment for the purpose of solving the problem of aerial navigation.

Would Outfly Birds.

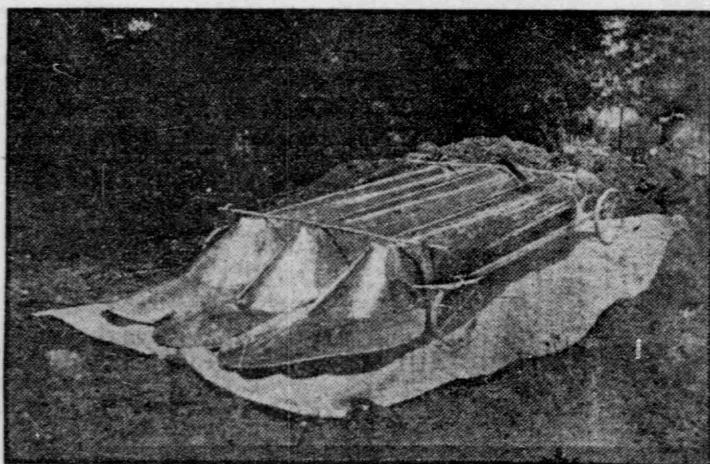
Mr. Berliner analyzes the bird's flight as having two principal actions—the producing of a current of compressed air by the beating of the wings, and the lifting forward on this air current of the body of the bird. This lifting forward, kite fashion, is, he thinks, greatly helped by the tail or, where the latter is small, by back wings, taking its place.

In Mr. Berliner's opinion flying machines should then be possible by making

NEW FLYING MACHINE



The Berliner Model Aeroplane Used in the Recent Successful Tests.



The Berliner Model Ready for Flight.

a structure which, when moved forward horizontally would produce a current of compressed air, with a tail surface for lifting the structure, and combined with these a sufficiently light motor moving the whole rapidly forward.

The inventor confidently expects that with increased speed the best performance of birds, which is the flying of two pounds weight for every square foot of horizontal area, will be considerably surpassed. If this became true, before long people should fly around like birds, because two wings, each 5x12 feet, would then carry a person of average weight together with a small propeller, foot or machine driven.

A large number of cellular models

have also been designed, and work will be pushed rapidly during the coming season.

The tail will receive careful study; Mr. Berliner believes that it should consist of overlapping steel blades and capable of being contracted, spread out or quickly given any angle, in imitation of a bird's tail.

Enough cork sheathing will be used to float the machine should it fall into the water, and as for sudden accidents in the air, it is believed that no parachutes will be necessary, the arches appearing to lend enough checking power for preventing too rapid a descent should the propeller stop suddenly.

UNOFFICIAL ADVICE GIVEN COMMISSIONERS

Asked Concerning Signing District Bonds Before Issue.

The Comptroller of the Treasury in a communication forwarded to the District Commissioners yesterday, informs them that he is without authority to submit an official opinion on the question of signing and sealing the District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds in advance of their issue. Appended to this statement, however, is an "unofficial" statement of what the Comptroller believes to be the duty of the Commissioners in the premises. In this statement he sets forth that the ordinary function of a countersignature is to verify the signature of the principal, and thus the suggestion that the bonds be countersigned by the Auditor of the District, and not signed by the Treasurer, would be an unusual proceeding.

The query of the Commissioners is the result of the receipt of 3.65 per cent registered bonds of the District aggregating \$600,000 from the United States Treasurer for signature by the District Auditor. No action was taken in regard to the bonds, and the Auditor appealed to the Commissioners for legal advice as to the legality of depositing countersigned bonds with the Register before the signature of the Treasurer had been attached.

In replying to the communication the Comptroller sets forth that if the bonds are to be prepared in blank, signed, countersigned and sealed, there would be danger of their being stolen or otherwise passing into the hands of persons not entitled thereto. He also states that a countersignature is to authenticate the original writing, although sometimes adopted for the purpose of providing concurrent action of the persons who are to sign and countersign. Where it is required for the first purpose, he maintains, it would be manifestly unwarranted to have the countersignature attached before the original writing.

EX-GOVERNOR KRAUSE RELEASED FROM PRISON

His Arrest in Boer War Caused a Sensation.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Dr. Krause, ex-governor of Johannesburg, who was convicted of inciting the murder of British sympathizers during the Boer war, was released from Pentonville prison this morning.

The arrest of Dr. Krause created a profound sensation at the time, and W. T. Stead interested himself in his behalf, procuring him bail and the best counsel in England to defend him. It was alleged that he was persecuted because he had acted as legal adviser for A. B. Markham, who denounced Wernher, Beit & Co., the South African gold and diamond mine owners, as responsible for the Jameson raid.

Mr. Markham, as leader of the aggressive Liberal faction in parliament, made his charges first in the house of commons and later at a public meeting in his district. He was then sued for libel and among others retained Dr. Krause, who is a lawyer, to defend him. In Dr. Krause's trunks, when arrested, there were a large number of papers referring to the Markham case, which were confiscated.

AMERICANS IN HARPUT SAID TO BE IN PERIL

Fanaticism Almost Beyond Control, 'Tis Said.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Grave fears are felt here by the officials of the American Board of Foreign Missions over the situation in Harput, Turkey, where fanaticism is reported almost beyond control.

The appeal of the American Board of Foreign Missions to the Government on behalf of American citizens at Harput is based upon a series of incidents which, to the mind of the board managers, indicate increasing danger to the interests of the American residents. Not only has the appeal been made to the State Department, but a letter has been sent to President Roosevelt asking for an opportunity to present to him the situation.

The board's first appeal was made because of an attempt to burn the American college at Harput, news of which was received by cable last Monday. The second appeal was made also on Monday, when a cablegram was received from W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American board at Constantinople, saying that the fanaticism at Harput was almost beyond control, and that delay of action would be dangerous.

HUMBERT SWINDLERS REMOVED TO PRISON

Ready to Begin Their Terms at Fresnes.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Frederic Humbert and Emile and Romain Daurignac, who were sentenced respectively to five years, two years and three years imprisonment, on August 22, were removed early this morning in a prison van to the prison of Fresnes. Mr. Humbert, who was also sentenced to five years' imprisonment, remains at the Conciergerie prison.

All the condemned members of the Humbert family are undergoing the regime of convicts, but the penal work of M. and Mme. Humbert will not begin until a decision has been rendered in their appeal against their sentence.

THREE GIRLS DROWNED.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 29.—Three beautiful girls, returning with friends from a dance near Allegheny, met death in Girty's Run, which a flood had converted into a torrent. Their escorts escaped.

BIG VESSEL ASHORE IN LONG ISLAND SOUND

Chalk-Laden Craft Piled Up by Gale.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The ship Charles S. Whitney, bound for New York, went ashore off here this morning. She is reported to be leaking.

The Whitney is a full-rigged ship of 1,600 tons burden. The wrecking steamer W. E. Chapman has gone to her assistance.

The Whitney stranded on Execution Rocks, and lies about 400 feet northeast of Execution Lighthouse. She is listed over to starboard. She has several small sails up and trying to work off the rocks. The vessel carries a cargo of chalk, and comes from Rouen, France. She is consigned to J. F. Whitney & Co., the New York agents of the vessel.

BOTH HAVE SMALLPOX.

BLOOMFIELD, Mass., Aug. 29.—Della Duggan and her fiancée, Daniel Glennon, Jr., were taken to the isolation hospital suffering with smallpox.

"LABOR DAY—A REVIEW;" BY PRESIDENT GOMPERS

Speaks of Achievements of Organized Labor and Necessity for Constant Energy to Make These Permanent.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has written an editorial on "Labor Day—A Review" for the "American Federationist."

He says: "With deep concern and conscious of labor's situation, the conditions by which it is confronted and surrounded, we extend to the wage-earners of our country the sincerest congratulations upon the recurrence of that most memorable of all days in the annals of toil, Labor's holiday, Labor Day, September, 1903. "Never in the history of the working people have they so intelligently and courageously manifested their determination to steadfastly fight for their rights and persistently struggle for the abolition of all their wrongs so long endured.

"The wage-earners realize now more than ever that their only hope for the protection of their rights, the improvement in their condition, the attainment of a higher life, and the realizing of higher ideals, lies in their unity and solidarity of spirit. They feel that material improvement, such as higher wages, a shorter workday, better homes, and surroundings, and greater opportunities for the cultivation of all that is best in man and woman must come from their organization and their indomitable purpose to struggle for their rights.

"The working people are beginning to more clearly understand that permanent progress is not achieved by leaps and bounds, but by constant and persistent efforts today, tomorrow, the day after, and all the days that follow, and that those who attempt great flights suffer the severest falls, crippling even the ability to make another attempt.

"The very fact that there are now 11 international trades unions fully organized and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor; 563 city central bodies, and 2,100 directly affiliated local and federal labor unions shows what progress is being made.

"The formidable galaxy of organizers who preach day and night the gospel of labor and labor's rights; the splendid labor press, defender and advocate of the toilers' rights—all these combine to make the labor movement of America the most intelligent, progressive, and comprehensive force that has ever united the common people in their own interests, and necessarily such unity is in the interests of all.

"The reduction in the hours of labor

of the working people in many parts of the country and advances in wages secured without strikes or disturbance of any sort will make for their betterment. So peaceful has been this general advancement and progress that it is hardly noted by the public, yet it makes for the welfare of all.

"The laws enacted in several States for the protection of the children since our last labor holiday is a distinct advance in the cause of labor and humanity.

"Realizing the advantages secured to the workers by reason of their organization, we are keenly conscious of the industrial wrongs which still obtain, and realize what zealous and persistent work will be essential for the complete disenfranchisement of the workers from every vestige of injustice. The organized movement of the wage-earners must be ever pressing forward. Each advance which makes the home brighter lightens the burdens, gives larger opportunities for a higher and better life; is, of necessity, a part of the movement to be fulfilled by the organized labor movement. It is the basis for still greater achievements.

"Looking into the dim and distant past and along the rugged path over which the workers have traveled to our present position of vantage but encourages us to constantly apply the best efforts of our lives for the future to the achievement of the philosopher's dream and humanity's ideal—the brotherhood of man.

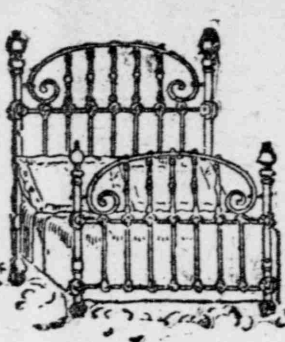
"While we celebrate labor's national holiday, Labor Day, we should all bear in mind and have deeply impressed upon our hearts, not only the rights and privileges which are our due, but also the duties and responsibilities devolving upon us to the end that each recurring Labor Day may witness another milestone passed toward the complete emancipation of labor."

WIRELESS TO CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The first wireless message ever sent to Chicago from Lake Michigan has been delivered to President James H. Graham, of the Graham & Morton Line. Dispatched from the steamer City of Milwaukee, twenty-five miles from shore, the message was received at the station in the tower of the Montgomery Ward Building, two hours before the City of Milwaukee steamed into port.

TIMELY BARGAINS FURNITURE! IN CHOICE

This is certainly the season when bargains in Furniture can be had without the asking. It is the dullest part of the year, and Furniture bargains abound in plenty at our big Furniture Emporium. Our prices set the pace.



A Good White Enamel Iron Bed, all sizes, \$1.75

Good Heavy White Enamel and Brass Trimmed Bed, \$2.95

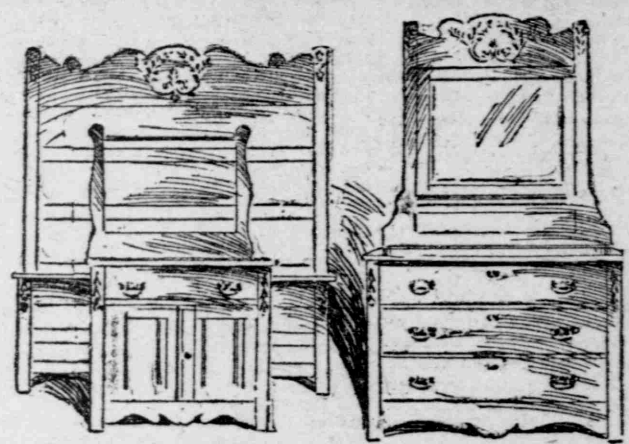
A big heavy continuous post Bed, a very pretty design, \$4.48

A big heavy brass rail and trimmed Bed, 1 1/2-in. posts and extra heavy fittings, \$5.50

Very fine brass rail and trimmed Bed, \$9.00



Solid Oak five-drawer Chest, fender, brass trimmings, best construction, like cut, \$3.98



This fine Oak Bedroom Suite, like cut, French bevel plate glass, large dresser and washstand, nicely carved bed, \$15.50



Fine large 5-piece spring-edge Parlor Suite, good quality upholstery, best springs, construction guaranteed, \$25.00



Solid Oak 6-foot Extension Table, cluster legs, well made and finished, like cut, \$6.25

We Will Trust You

The Bowen Refrigerator

At a big discount. We are making big reductions in our Refrigerators to close out and make room for our fall stock. Buy now and save money.



Our fine Carpets now complete. All new patterns and latest designs. Axminsters, Velvets, Brussels, and Ingrains. Good Grade Velvet, 95c. Good Grade Brussels, 65c. Good Grade Ingrain, 35c.



Fine Spring-Edge Tufted Velvet Couch, like cut, large size, \$7.48



We are agents for the well-known Byrnes Piano (New York and London), known for its lasting qualities and sweetness of tone. We guarantee every instrument we show. Prices range from \$200.00 up.

MAYER & CO., 415-417 Seventh St.

We Will Trust You.

Most Goods for Least Money.